

DENTISTS AT FRONT IN AMERICAN CAR

Motor Donated for Use of
French Army by Wilming-
ton, Del., Citizens.

RELIEF FOR BAD MOLARS
GIVEN IN THE TRENCHES

Lately Adopted Method Estimated to
Have Kept 60,000 Men on
Fighting Line.

(Copyright, 1916.)

BY HERBERT COREY.

PARIS, August 30.—"Sixty thousand men have been kept at the front by the army dentists."

That statement was made by Dr. W. C. Speakman, who has just returned to France, through the American Ambulance at Neuilly, the dental car purchased by popular subscription in Wilmington, Del. Dr. Speakman is a dental authority. He came to France in 1915 to work with the American Ambulance, and then saw the need of dental cars, in order that the man at the front who suffers from bad teeth may be given treatment. Today dentists are taking their kits into the front line trenches. They are pulling teeth and patching teeth directly under fire. The army dentist is becoming almost as much of an army necessity as the army surgeon.

It was not that way at the beginning of the war. England tried to restrict enlistment to the men with sound teeth, but the need was too great. The bars were let down. France had too many greater things to worry about. She took her men as they came, even if they were toothless. After the fury of the first few months war, about to settle down into a business. The higher authorities listened to the surgeons, who insisted that the men whose teeth were bad made a "retarded recovery."

Decayed Molars Only Trouble.
Men were sent home on sick leave because only trouble was a handful of decayed molars. When they were fixed up the man got well. It became evident that the soldier's teeth must be cared for. The army ration is an "iron" one, even when it does not come in cans. The meat is probably tough and the bread flintlike. The man who cannot masticate and is forced to "bolt" his food loses strength and endurance.

Toothbrushes Are Common.
"When I visit a hospital nowadays and the men find I am a dental surgeon," said Dr. Speakman, "some are sure to pull a toothbrush from beneath their pillows."

"We are learning how to use it," they say, happily.
The dentists who have been sent to the front are the men who have used their usefulness. The sixty thousand men who would have been sent home except for their present condition. But now, thousands of other men have been relieved of pain and have been given better fighting outfits. Practically every French soldier needs some dental care.

Eleventh to Enter Service.
The Wilmington car is the eleventh dental car to take the field for France. Two of the others are English gifts to France. The others are of French design and equipment. It is interesting to know, as showing the manner in which France is utilizing her damaged human material, that these cars and others to follow have been built throughout by wounded men. The painting is done by a man who has only one hand and one arm. It is not a blind on the Yankee front to say that the American car is far ahead of its rivals. The English cars weigh four and one-half tons and have difficulty negotiating the roads. The French cars are somewhat lighter. The American car weighs only two tons, and is not only more conveniently arranged, but the tools are better protected.

Inside the car is a dentist's chair of wickerwork, which is demountable on occasion and may be packed like a peach crate. Around the walls, lighted by wire glass, are ranged the dental paraphernalia. The dentist's motor and a lamp are at one end of the car, while the rear end—the "tailboard"—lets down so as to extend the floor space. While extension walls and roof inclose the car completely. The dentist can work on a patient, while two mechanics, if needed, can make the plates and caps and

other devices for patients who have already been fitted for new teeth.
When the dentist goes to the front nowadays he goes right under fire. The village in which Dr. Speakman will likely be stationed is a hollow village near the German line at Verdun that the Germans shoot right over it. Fortunately, they have not been employing howitzers and indirect fire on it yet. The man with the toothache does not get a respite from trench life when his malady develops nowadays. When he goes back on his six days' "reprieve" he calls at the dental car, or at the tent, which is sometimes set up alongside of the dental car. If his case is so bad that he simply cannot wait the dentist goes to him.

Fine Little Hand Kit, He Says.
"We have a little hand kit," said Lieut. Taylor of one of the English cars—car No. 10 in the records. "The man sits on a soap box and we do what we can."

Not long ago Taylor visited one of the Australian contingents in France. "One of the outfit had a very fine strong, well made set of teeth. Taylor took a professional interest in them. He sent a man in the line to get a stone when a shell burst," said the Australian. "I took my blooming teeth out—most of the milk of the war," said Taylor. "Where did you have your teeth made?" asked Taylor. "In the trenches and made them," said the soldier. "Brought his whole kit along and fixed my under."

For the present the dental cars will be sent to the front and put to work, without being given a particular unit. When the supply of cars meets the demand it is the intention to attach to each car a division of five to six thousand men. Naturally, the patients will not be overworked with having their teeth fixed. They will be sent to the dental car in the morning and will be able to save. When ever possible, however, they will be saved.

Dentist Is Very Busy.
A dentist at the front works from 7 in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, with half an hour off for lunch. Then he is very apt to work at night. The pressure of work is so great. When he opens his car in the morning he is confronted by from thirty to forty fresh teeth. He goes through them as rapidly as possible. At his side or in tents attached to the outfit from two to six mechanics labor, making plates. They all the rest of the day which make chewing easy. In the afternoon he takes care of his appointments. It is impossible, it appears, to cap a tooth at the first sitting, even if the unfortunate is a soldier. The tooth must first be fixed. Otherwise trouble follows.

May Employ a Thousand.
Under the orders issued by Gen. Gallieni when he was minister of war, 1,000 surgeon dentists may be attached to the French army. The Gallieni plan was to furnish each division with dentists, in order to restore to duty soldiers who had been incapacitated by reason of bad teeth. They were given dental treatment and the rank of adjutant was given them. Men holding diplomas as dental surgeons were taken from the ranks and many of them had been employed merely as stretcher bearers, and put at work along the front line.

The increase in the number of stretcher bearers is, by the way, an indication of the manner in which this war has outstripped the most expert professional opinion. Before the war it had been believed that the members of the regimental band would suffice to the regimental needs as stretcher bearers. These men were trained in carrying stretchers as well as in music. The battle of the Marne proved that men were being killed and wounded in this war at an absolutely unprecedented rate. It is not unusual for a regiment to lose a third of its effectives in a single day. The men who were in the trenches, practically helpless under shell fire.

**CHINESE REFORM COUNCIL
TAKES BACK SUN YAT-SEN**
Declares Himself for Compromise
to Bring About Peace and In-
duce Foreign Confidence.

SHANGHAI, China, August 15.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, most radical of all Chinese republicans, has returned to Shanghai from Japan, and is again sitting in the high council of the more extreme Chinese reformers.

Until the death of Yuan Shi-kai, Dr. Sun Yat-sen remained in Tokyo as the head of the young China movement which was directed from that city. Apparently he did not regard it as safe to live in Shanghai, although it is under foreign protection, while his old enemy Yuan Shi-kai was in power.

Reformer Out of Favor.
Dr. Sun's part in the unsuccessful revolt of 1913 won him little favor in China. Chinese of practically all classes were unwilling to countenance another revolution until Yuan Shi-kai had been given a longer opportunity to demonstrate his efficiency.

His home in Shanghai is a modest house

on Route Villon, in the French concession, stands at the end of a long row of connected houses. He greeted the Associated Press correspondent in a sunny library at the back of the house overlooking a small walled garden. Although forty-nine years old, Dr. Sun has the appearance of being much younger. The daily tasks which his long strenuous years of political agitation in China have left on him is gray hair. His mustache is also slightly gray.

Declares for Compromise.
"Yes, I am for compromise. I want to see the north and south get together, and make peace. Both sides should yield and get on common ground. I also want to see China get on thoroughly friendly relations with all her neighbors. I am unqualifiedly for national and international compromise at this time."

"I want to see China get into such a stable condition that investors will be willing to assist her in developing her great resources. We want factories and all sorts of industries. We want workers to replace soldiers."

Dr. Sun, however, is insistent that China's welfare is ever uppermost in his mind, and that he favors better relations with Japan solely because he believes that better understanding between the two countries will result in great benefit to China.

HUMAN RIDDLES That Have Vexed The World

BY JOHN ELBERTH WATKINS.

The Mystery of John Paul Jones.

"He changed his name for reasons unknown."
So says history of John Paul Jones, the "wizard of the sea." He was a man of mystery from first to last. He was born with the surname of Paul. John Paul and no more he had been a Scotch laddie, when his bare feet had scamped over the heather, and his father, a honest Scotch gardener, had been John Paul, pure and simple. Indeed, it is a well known fact that John Paul had been a 'good-enough man for our hero until he arrived at the age of twenty-six or twenty-seven, when he must needs don the extra surname which scores of men have gone into court to doff that they might have surer identity.

This precocious youth when twenty-four was captain of a Scotch brig, which he took upon two trips to the West Indies. During one of these cruises occurred an incident which was held by some to account for his changing his name. Becoming involved in a quarrel with his ship's carpenter, Maxwell, by name, he is said to have flouted that insubordinate. One account says he shot him. Charges of cruelty were thereupon preferred against the Scotch skipper, but were dismissed as frivolous. When in a few weeks, however, his alleged victim died, the charges were revived. Some say that John Paul was charged with the murder of Maxwell and was indicted by a grand jury as his old home in Scotland. In any event, he was not arrested, but the incident preyed upon his mind, and to prove his innocence he sent affidavits to his family in Scotland. It was to escape the possibility of identification of the vessel of his capture that he added Jones to his name, according to this theory.

Other accounts give quite a different motive. His brother, William Paul, had come to America in 1760, had bought a large plantation in Virginia and had chartered at Charlotte, N. C., into a mercantile business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death, in 1772. His store was in the same building in which George Washington was initiated as a Mason. John Paul came to Virginia in 1772 to administer his brother's estate. According to one tradition, his deceased brother William, on coming to America, had been adopted by a rich, but childless, relative of the name of Jones, and William had taken this name of his foster parents, who had provided that in case William Paul Jones died intestate, his young brother, John Paul, might inherit the property. If he also should take the name of Jones, which he did.

According to a third theory, the little mariner went from Virginia to North Carolina to settle the estate in that state and there met two brothers, Allen and Willie (pronounced Wylie) Jones, men of a wealthy and distinguished family, who had been educated at Eton and who were very influential in political life. Being out of funds and unable to realize upon his inheritance until after many trying delays, John Paul became the beneficiary of these brothers' southern hospitality. Col. Willie Jones became his householder for \$2,000 when he fled his papers of administration and attended to the legal side of the probate of the will. Although a rough diamond compared with his distinguished hosts, the friendly little Scotchman's picturesqueness won their admiration and he gratefully accepted

their invitation to remain in their family until his inheritance might be forthcoming. Charmed by his new surroundings, John Paul determined to remain in his southern plantation and become a resident of the new world. So, as an evidence of his gratitude, he assumed the surname of his benefactors and became John Paul Jones, a Virginia planter, possessed of several thousand acres of arable land and several hundred negro slaves.

Soon came the uprising of the colonies and the war of the revolution, and John Paul Jones again followed the call of the deep. Offering his services to Washington, he obtained, through the influence of the Jones brothers, a commission in the navy of the colonies, and by the long list of exploits which made him famous gained promotion to the rank of admiral in command of the entire American fleet.

These naval exploits in the interest of American independence have long been a matter of controversy, and Jones has been pictured by some biographers as a cruel and bloodthirsty pirate, by others as a cautious naval officer respecting the ethics of warfare.

Biographers have been quite as far apart in their pictures of the little admiral's last years. According to some, he died in great poverty, obscurity andretchedness. According to others, better informed, he went abroad after the close of the revolution and was lionized in London as a privateer. In the intimate of Burke, Fox, Walpole and others of their kind. In Paris he

enjoyed equal prestige. The king, who had made him chevalier of France during his last illness, sent daily to ask for his health. If he had lived but another week he would have been an admiral of France, whose assembly rose to its feet and stood uncovered while a resolution of his death. To two surviving sisters he left a comfortable fortune.

Mystery spread its veil also over his last resting place. He was buried in the little Protestant cemetery at St. Louis, his body being incased in a leaden coffin that it might easily be removed to the United States for final interment. But our country did not seek to reclaim it until more than a century later. Meanwhile, Paris had seen the reign of terror and twenty years of Napoleon's wars, and over the cemetery had been built blocks of substantial buildings. When we came to look for our hero's bones they could not be located. Sappers were employed to dig beneath the surrounding buildings, and all of the leaden coffins found within the limits of the one-time graveyard bore other names save one, which bore no name at all. It contained a corpse which had for some time been preserved in alcohol. The legs were wrapped in tinfoil. A shock of dark brown hair reached below the shoulders and was gathered in a clasp at the back of the neck. The most expert anatomists in Paris compared it with all the authentic busts and portraits of John Paul Jones in existence and pronounced it as probably the body of that hero. With great ceremony it was removed in 1905 to Annapolis, where it reposes in the chapel of our Naval Academy.

While the display is ever changing with new arrivals—it is now at its zenith in presentation of the very widest variety.

New Fall Suits—
\$24.50, \$27.50, \$29.50 to \$94.50
New Serge Dresses—
\$12.50, \$13.50, \$16.50 to \$34.50
New Fall Coats—
\$19.50, \$24.50, \$27.50 to \$85.00
New Fall Hats—
\$6.50, \$8.00, \$10.00 to \$15.00
Velour and Felt Hats—
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00

THE LOUVRE 1115-1117 F STREET Women's and Misses' Outfittings and Millinery Store Hours are from 9 to 6 Daily.

An Assortment That Is Distinctive

We have never selected with greater care; nor have our efforts to assemble a representative assortment of exclusive effects in Women's and Misses' Apparel received more co-operation and consideration from those designers we elect to serve us—chosen for their brilliant ideas and competent execution.

And while the display is ever changing with new arrivals—it is now at its zenith in presentation of the very widest variety.

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Velour and Felt Hats—
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00

KAFKA'S SALE AGENTS FOR La Vida Corsets

You pay, say, \$5.00 for your

La Vida Corset. It may

have cost the

makers five thousand dollars.

Does that seem far-fetched to

you? Exaggerated?

It isn't in the least!

You have no idea of the time

and effort expended by La Vida

experts in the development of

La Vida Corsets to get them

precisely right from every stand-

point. Stylish, comfortable, per-

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these things.

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Hundreds of models to choose from. The largest and most representative showing in this city. Youthfulness subtly suggested by a grace of line altogether charming. Elegance achieved by fabrics of wonderful textures, by luxurious furs and rich deep colorings.

Exclusive Millinery Creations

Chic, charming creations, fashioned in our New York workrooms. The style and price of our hats will win your approval at once.

A Wonderful Display of Fall Dresses

Dainty, effective creations in serge and satin.

Special Prices, \$15 & \$19.95

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The Palais Royal New Hours 9 to 6

Are Your Glasses Absolutely Correct?
How long have you had yours? They may need altering! Eyes change! You owe it to yourself to make sure! You'll appreciate the scientific and careful diagnosis of the expert here.
Palais Royal Optical Department—Street Floor—Balcony.

Friday's Millinery "Opening" Souvenirs

Trimmed Hats at \$5.00 and \$6.50.

This Velvet Tam, illustrated, at \$6.50, is of velvet, in black, navy, brown and purple; trimmed with steel ornament.
The lower picture is of a Velvet Poke, special at \$5.00. Here in black and colors, with ribbon bow trimming.

New Untrimmed Hats and Trimmings.

\$6.00 Velvet Hats for... \$5.00 \$3.50 Velvet Hats for... \$2.98
\$4.50 Velvet Hats for... \$3.75 \$1.50 Hat Ornaments... \$1.19
\$1.25 Wings and Feathers for 98c

Palais Royal—Second Floor Parlors.

Paris Hats, \$35 and \$45. Adaptations, \$10 to \$25

Tomorrow—Friday—will be the second day of this "Opening" of autumn-winter hats. The most interesting feature—the display of the Paris hats and the adaptations by New York and Palais Royal milliners. The connoisseur is asked to make comparisons with every confidence—assuring hats at \$10 to \$25 in all respects equal the imported at \$35 and \$45. Private parlors and expert milliners in attendance.

Palais Royal Millinery Opening—Second Floor—6 Elevators.

New Suits and Dresses

Suits, Special at \$29.50.

Dozens of new styles to select from, each a reproduction or adaptation of an imported model costing twice \$29.50. A critical visit is requested—with the assurance of object lessons more instructive than a Star page of descriptions. Go to third floor, and in one of the private parlors, allow the expert attendant to try on one or more of the new suits, pointing out the new features.

Palais Royal—Third Floor Parlors—6 Elevators.

Dresses, \$15.00 and \$16.50.

New—developing the correct silhouette. Various styles, including one-of-a-kind samples of serge and silk in combination; black, blues and other colors. The prices—\$15.00 and \$16.50—will seem very special—when these dresses are seen and tried on.

School Suits, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95

Sizes 7 to 18. \$5 Value. \$7 Value. \$8 Value.

The contracts for the autumn-winter have been awarded and, in a few instances, phenomenal values come here. See the suits here at \$3.95 to \$5.95—values, \$5 to \$8—latest autumn models of Balkan patch pockets and new pinch-back styles. Note how full the coats, how roomy the knickerbockers. Note that all seams are taped. Note, too, that many of the suits have two pairs of lined knickerbockers. Guaranteed as fully as if regular prices were asked—a new suit for any failing to wear satisfactorily.

Sole Agents for Sampeck Clothes of Culture

The standard of America—Sampeck clothes—the best values created at \$7.50 to \$12.50.

Boys' Shop—Palais Royal—Third Floor—6 Elevators.

Wall Paper 3½c and 6c

Choice of 9,850 Rolls.

Including values from 7½c

to 18c. Sold at 3½c and 6c per

single roll—only with match

borders at 3c to 7½c per yard.

Papers for parlor, dining room,

kitchen, bedroom and halls.

Folding Card Table; mahogany finish; leather top... \$1.29

Chiffonier, of solid oak, as pictured \$5.65

Brass; bright or satin finish... \$1.59

Rugs, \$15.75

9x12 Feet.

These Empire Brussels Rugs are best wearing, because unusually heavy. At \$12.50 you can count on \$7.00 saved.

59c to \$2.49 yard for Reliable Hall and Stair Carpets—are also bargain prices.

39c for Rag Rugs, 18x36 inches, for the bathroom.

Curtains, 98c

Scotch Lace, pair....

These best of wearing curtains cannot be duplicated at less than \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair.

Window Shades

The best—\$1.25 to \$2.25 if made to order. 28c for 28-inch by 6 feet; 69c for 42-inch by 7 feet. Complete with crocheted ring and fixtures.

Palais Royal—Second Floor.

"Opening" In Art Needlework Dept.

STAMPED GOODS are to be featured tomorrow and special lots are to be offered at complimentary prices. Those who look ahead will make selections tomorrow and start the making of Christmas presents.

50c for 50c Nainsook Night-gowns; stamped in designs for you to embroider. Choice of various styles with square, round and V necks.

50c for 50c Nainsook Combination Garments; stamped in designs for French embroidery work.

25c for 30c Nainsook Corset Covers, ready made; designs in various styles.

25c for 50c Centerpieces; size 25x35 and 27x37 inches; stamped and tinted.

25c for 25c Huck Towels; stamped in designs for guest room sizes; hem-stitched and scalloped ends.

18c for 25c Baby Bibs; stamped in white linen or pique.

25c for 50c Baby Carriage Robes; white pique; various dainty designs.

25c for 35c and 50c Baby Dresses; lawn, cotton; with tucks, scallops and hem; empire and long waisted effects.

Palais Royal Art Needlework Department—Second Floor.

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The Latest Designs in Fine Jewels and Diamonds.
Solid Gold Hand-carved Cameo—15 jewels.
14-K. Gold Convertible Bracelet Watch—15 jewels.
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